Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1826. No 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH MARCH 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 104 of 1826.---The Honorable the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, sanctions as a temporary arrangement pending a reference to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in England, the raising for the service of this Presidency a Battalion of Golundauze of the strength hereafter mentioned, to supply the present deficiency of European Artillerymen, and the Commanding Officer of the Forces is requested to issue such subsidiary Orders as he may deem expedient for speedily embodying the Corps at the Head Quarters of the Artillery at Matoongah.

This Augmentation to have effect from the 6th Instant in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry of the Troops engaged at the Battle of Sadas er 6th March 1799.

ESTABLISHMENT of a GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION of ARTILLERY consisting of Six Companies.

Strength of a Battalion.	Strength of a Company.		
1	1	Colonel.	Commissioned Staff.
1	1	Lieut. Colonel.	
1	1	Major.	
6	1	Captains.	
10	1	Lieutenants.	
5	1	2d Lieutenants.	
1	1	Adjutant.	
1	1	Qr. Mr. and Interp.	
1	1	Surgeon.	
1	1	Assist. Surgeon.	
1	1	Serjeant Major.	Effect. Staff.
1	1	Quarter Master Serjeant.	
1	1	Havildar Major.	
2	2	Drill Havildars.	
2	2	Drill Naiques.	
1	1	Drum Major.	
1	1	Fife Major.	
6	1	Subedars.	Rank and File.
12	2	Jemedars.	
42	7	Havildars.	
12	2	Drummer and Fifers.	
12	2	Bheasties.	
36	6	Naiques.	
564	94	Privates.	
600	100	Total.	
6	1	Subedars.	Gun Lascars.
6	1	Jemedars.	
18	3	Havildars.	
270	45	Lascars.	
121	21	Bheasties.	
2	1	Maistries.	Attached to the Batt.
4	1	Armourers.	
2	1	Carpenters.	
2	1	Smiths.	
2	1	Hammermen.	
2	1	Bellows Boys.	
2	1	File Men.	
2	1	Chuckbees or Moochees.	
2	1	Sicklegurs.	

NON EFFECTIVE.

One Pay Havildar to each Company of Golundauze.

One Pay Havildar to each Company of Gun Lascars.

TABLES of Pay and BATTA for the Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.

		Pay,	Batta in the Field.
Subedars.	1st Class.	70 0 00	15 0 00
	2d Class.	52 0 00	1 5 0 00
	3d Class.	42 0 00	15 0 00
Jemedar		28 0 00	7 2 00
Havildar		14 0 00	3 2 00
Naique		10 2 00	3 2 00
Drummers and Fifers		8 3 00	2 2 00
Private		8 1 00	2 2 00

The clothing of the Golundauze to be blue with red facings and gold lace.

The arms and accoutrements the same as for the European Foot Artillery.

The following promotions of European officers are ordered consequent on the present augmentation, it being however understood that in the event of the Battalion of Golundauze not being sanctioned by the Honorable Court of Directors as a component part of the Bombay permanent Military Establishment, the officers now promoted, will be returned to the rank they would have held if this augmentation had not taken place. In the mean time in conformity to the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, no Commissions will be issued consequent on this augmentation.

It is not intended that the Golundauze should be disbanded at once at any future period, but in the event of a reduction becoming necessary under instructions from the authorities in England, it will be gradually effected by casualties as they occur among the Native Commissioned Officers, non Commissioned Officers and Privates, and not by discharging any of them who are fit for the service.

Artillery.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel R. Whish to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant on the augmentation,—date of rank 6th March 1826.

Senior Major S. R. Strover to be Lieut. Colonel vice Whish.—do. do.

Senior Major E. Hardy to be Lieut. Colonel on the augmentation.---do. do.

Captain A. Campbell to be Major vice Strover promoted.---do. do.

Captain J. Moor to be Major vice Hardy promoted.---do. do

Captain R. Thew to be Major on the augmentation.---do. do,

Supernumerary Captains G. W. Gibson, John Laurie, and James Cocke are brought on the regular strength by the promotions of Captains Campbell, Moor and Thew.

Supernumerary Captains W. H. Foy, J. W. Watson, A. A. Auldjo, and Joseph Walker, are brought on the regular strength by the augmentation.

Lieut. M. Law is promoted to Captain on the augmentation.---do. do.

Supernumerary Lieuts. John Grant, W. M. Webb. E. A. Farquharson, C. Blood, R. Warden, and F. Cleather are brought on the regular strength by the augmentation.

Second Lieut E. R. Prother is promoted to 1st Lieut. vice Law promoted.---do. do.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1826.

No. 105 of 1826.---The Rank of the undermentioned Cadets for the Cavalry having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments and commissions assigned to them as follows:

Cavalry.

No. 1 Henry Lowndes Salmon, Rank as Cornet 3d May 1825, appointed to the 2d Regt. Lt. C.

2 George Keith Erskine, Rank as Cornet 28th May do. appointed to the 1st Lt. C.

3 Charles Forbes Honner, Rank as Cornet 14th July do. appointed to the 2d Lt. C.

The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having also been received, Commissions are assigned to them severally from the dates of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

1 Alexander Gibson, date of Rank 25th January 1825.

2 John Doig, Do. 6th February do.

3 James Don M. D. Do. 8th do. do.

4 Joseph Adam Lawrence, Do. do. do.

5 John Goss, Do. 3d May do.

6 John Crawford, Do. 28th do. do.

7 John Lindally Cameron, Do. 5th July do.

8 Robert Flower Riddell, (not joined) Do. 14th do. do.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1826.

No. 106 of 1826.---Lieutenant T. R. Gordon of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for eight months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 107 of 1826.---Hospital Steward William Mainwaring who was sentenced by a General Court Martial held at Poona to be dismissed the Service though the punishment was remitted by the late Commander in Chief as explained in General Orders of the 23d November last, having again shown himself undeserving of trust in that capacity the Governor in Council is pleased to dismiss him from the situation he holds in the Medical Department, and directs that he return to his Corps as Gunner of Artillery.

No. 108 of 1826.---The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Colonel Hodgson, Commandant of Artillery, to proceed to Europe on furlough, according to the Regulations, and to retain his command until the departure of the Lady East.

Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson has for many years held the principal Office of Commissary of stores under this Presidency, and has always discharged the duties of that important trust with great zeal and attention.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1826.

No. 109 of 1826---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased with reference to Clause 2 Art. V. of Section II. of the Medical Regulations to declare that Native Servants of the inferior grades, attached to Regimental Hospitals, shall not be dismissed from their situations without the previous sanction of the Superintending Surgeon of the Division of the Army to which they may belong,

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1826.

No. 110 of 1826.---Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army is permited to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from his command during the current month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d.* to 1 | 11*d.*
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras. 30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1826.

We are again told, that peace with the Burmese is certain; and *if* the *coin* has

actually been paid, as stated, it will, at all events, be some recompense, for any want of sincerity that may hereafter appear, when other parts of the treaty are to be fulfiled—We say recompense, being far from sanguine as to the final issue; or even considering 25 lacs of Rupees any great security, against the duplicity of courts; for should convenience induce a breach of faith, after time has been obtained for recruiting the army, and making preparations to renew the contest; the forfeit would be scarcely worth consideration; and certainly not equal to our current expences, during one hundred days, the term allowed for the second payment.

The following account of these pacific arrangements is from the Madras Govt. Gazette.

"After the foregoing was sent to the Press, the Report reached us of the arrival of the H. C. C. *Teignmouth* Captain Goodridge, from Rangoon the 9th instant, having on board *Captain Hitchins* Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras Forces in Ava, charged with Dispatches from *Brigadier General Cotton.*"

"Accounts of *Peace* with the Burmese have been received by this arrival."

"A Correspondent informing us of this Event, states:"

"The Treaty of Peace was signed by the Commissioners in Camp at Yandaboo 42 miles below Ava on the 24th February---The first instalment of 25 Lacs of Rupees was paid on that day.—The second to be paid after 100 days, and the remaining 50 Lacs a twelvemonth hence.

The whole of Arracan, and the Province to the Setang river, ceded to the English.

An Ambassador to reside at the Court of Ava.

Pegu *not* to be retained by the English nor to be declared Independeet."

Additional Passengers by the *Teignmougth*—Lieutnant Spryt Quarter Master General's Department, and Lieut. Tomlinson, R. N.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM RANGOON.

"Pegue is to be given up to the Burmese, therefore all our acquaintance at Rangoon, will be in a pretty situation I think. Numbers of families solicit passages to any place, rather than remain, to run the risk of having their throats cut by their *friends*, when they return. I fear this will be considered but an indifferent specimen of British generosity towards those whose assistance we could not do without, and who took all our supplies for the Army up the country. A population of 40,000 inhabitants which are at Rangoon, will be now totally at the mercy of their former masters; who you may depend, will spare neither age nor sex."

We have been imformed, that on Sunday last, letters were received by a vessel from Bushire, stating, official accounts had arrived at Tehran, from General Yermoloff, confirming the report of Alexanders death; which hapened at Taganrok on the 19th of November; and the succession of Constantine.

The malady which proved fatal to the Emperor, was a severe fever, that terminated his existence, in the course of ten days.

By the same conveyance, intelligence arrived, of an order having been issued by the King of Persia, to his sons, who are in different provinces, requiring their attendance at the capital, accompanied by 25,000 men each, which will concentrate an army of 100,000. Abbas Mirza was also summoned to the same rendezvous. The object of this military preparation, has not yet transpired.

But few places under the Turkish government, appear to be exempt from political commotion; and every communication, adds fresh proof of a rapid decline, in the power of constituted authorities, and imbecility in the management of state affairs: even at Bussora, the ruling power has had many difficulties to contend with; and the measures adopted for the preservation of tranquility, tend rather to multiply, than reduce the number of disaffected persons; many of whom possess local power, and considerable influence among the neighbouring Arab tribes.—A disturbance, of rather a serious nature, occurred not long since in consequence of some exorbitant, duties, demanded from the Chaub Sheik; who according to ancient usage, claimed exemption. Among other outrages, the rudders of his boats were taken off to enforce payment; and the Sheik was not long in endeavouring to revenge the insult, by sending an armed vessel into the creek, with orders to seize the Turkish officers of customs, and convey them to a place, where summary justice awaited them: and the order, would have been immediately executed, but for the interference of a mutual friend, which prevented any further vengeance falling on the offending parties, than dismissal from office, as some reparation for the injury: but this was far from appeasing the Sheik, who refused the usual supplies of wood and grain, for which Bussora is indebted to the Chaub territory; and war boats were commissioned to plunder every vessel, proceeding to or from the creek.

In this posture of affairs with the Chaub tribes, an occurrence took place, which considerably inflamed their feelings of resentment, and rendered all prospect of accommodation still more remote. An officer of customs informed the musselim, that a Cossid had entered the town, with letters from the rebel ex Kehayah, to several persons under his influence; when a few suspected characters, though innocent, were immediately arrested, and without further investigation severely fined, and then discharged.—Three letters were discovered about the Cossids person, only one of which was proclaimed, (perhaps from being directed to a powerful Arab Chief): the other two were concealed, and a messenger instantly dispatched to Bagdad. This proceeding gave rise to considerable consternation, and various speculative opinions; for the most part, probably, without foundation; but the barbarous sacrifice of the Cossid, left no doubt as to the fears entertained by Government. The unfortunate man was bastinadoed, to extort a confession, that might implicate certain innocent persons, whose integrity, perhaps, had caused them to be expeled from the sunshine of court favour, but without effect; he was then conveyed to a public cross road, where on his requesting some water to drink, it was poured into his mouth, mixed with clay; after which his two feet were fastened separately to stakes at the sides of a pit, in such a manner, that his head and body were hung reversed within it; the earth was then thrown in, and the wretched sufferer buried alive. Amongst the spectators of this inhuman murder, was a son of the Chaub Sheiks agent; and, probably from disign, he was twice wounded by the soldiers, in their endeavours to disperse the crowd; for which injury, instant satisfaction was demanded by his faher, and at the head of an armed party, he preferred a complaint at the Serai; but the answer being far from satisfactory, a message was forthwith despatched to the Chaub Chieftain, who with his partisans, imputed the transaction to the Turkish government, which had on many occasions evinced a hostile spirit towards their tribe: and it was fully expected that this latter aggression, would rouse them to feelings of resentment that might produce an attack on the town; particularly as the unfortunate Cossid, was formerly under Persian protection, from which it is strongly believed, the Prince of Shastar will join in the revenge.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th Regt N. I.
Lieut. Thomas Bell, 9th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Jopp, Act'g. Dep. Surveyor General.
Lieut. Thos. Harris, Com'g. Sebundies.
Lt. R. Woodhouse, 5th Regt.
Lt. Neville, 2d Grs.
Capt. Capon, 21 Grs.
Ensign W. Geddes, 2d Grs.
Capt. D. Forbes, 2d Grs.
Capt. Falconer, Actg. Dy. Com. of Stores.
Lt. A. C. Peat, Engineers.
Lieut. Clibborn, 1st Grenadier.
Lt. W. C. Freeman, 2d do.
Lt. S. Slight, Engineer Ex. P. D. A.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. T. R. Gordon, 11th Regt. N. I.

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Lieut. Col. R. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade.
Capt. W. Cazalet, 12th Regt. N. I
Assist. Surgeon Henry Johnson, Bushire Residency.
Lieut. L. W. Hart, Survey Department.
Lt. R. W. Macdonald, 8th Bengal Cy.
Lt. W. Whittil, Artillery.
Lieut. Stewart, 16th Regt. N. I.
Lt. & Adjt. G. W. Blackley, Invd. Bn.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS ---5th Ship Charlotte, Capt. Hector, from Bengal 9th Feb.

9th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Taukara Bunder.

Do. Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Moorshale bin Sud Alley, Nacqudah, from Muscat 29th March.

Passengers per Ship Charlotte.—Dr. Saunders, T. More, Free Mariner, died 25th Feb.

DEPARTURES.—5th Barque Shah Byramgore, Capt. Henry W. Beyts, to Madras and Culcutta.

6th Arab Ship Abassy, Nacqudah Hamed bin Shames, to Muscat.

8th Ship Berwick, (Free Trader) J. M. Elbak, Commr. to Persian Gulph.

9th Ship Elmonstone, Wm. Morgan, Commr. to China.

Do. Ship Lady East, A. Talbert, Commr. to London.

10th Ship Futtay Illoysa, (formerly Futtay Sallam) Dhunjee, Nacqudah. to Malay Coast.

Passengers by Barque Shah Byramgore.—Captain Hewitt, Captain Lardner: Lieut. Macdermot, Lieutenant Malonin, Miss Murray, Mr. Lardner.

By Berwick. Dr. Johnston, Lieut. McDonald, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Jolliffe.

By Edmonstone. B. Warden Esq.

By Lady East.---Col. C. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Master Hodgson, Captain Gibbon, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. Malcolm and 2 Children, Mrs. Ford, Miss Hopewood, Mrs. Smith and 2 Children, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Lavie, Mr. Elen, Lieut. Cockran, Lieut. Demerisque, Mr. Smart, Lieut. Watkins, Mr. H. N. Barton, Miss M. Mackintosh, Miss Young Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lowjee for China.
Ann for Ditto.
Samdany for Ditto.
Portuguese.---Conde de Rio Pardo for Macao.
Angelica for Ditto.
Santo Antonio for Ditto.
American.---Cornelia for Boston.
Arab.---Monsoory for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.-March 14, Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenston, from Arracan 6th March.

17. Ship Catherine, John Mackintosh, from London 14th October, Madeira 30th ditto, and Cape of Good Hope 27th December.

18. Ship Fairlie, J. Short, from London 13th September, Madeira, Cape and Madras 11th March.

Ditto Khusrovie, J. A. Edwin, from Rangoon 26th February.

Do. Hero of Melown, J. McKullum. from Rangoon 28th February.

19th Ship General Wood, J. Hudson, from Rangoon 5th March.

Do. Thetis, C. F. Davies from Cheduba 8th March.

Do. 20th Ship George, W. Clark, from London 11th November and Cape of Good Hope 14th January.

Do. Portuguese Ship Confianca, J. S. R Cardozo, from Macao 15th January, Singapore, and Penang 12th February.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant, from Arracan: Mr. G. Bond, Pilot Service, and Sick Troops belonging to the 40th Regiment N. I.

Per Catherine from London.---Mrs. Roberts and Child; Miss Fagon; Miss Grang; Miss Troupe; Miss McLeod; Miss Stevenson; Miss Campbell; Miss Foulton; Colonel Fagon; B. Roberts Esq. Messrs. Bourdillion, G. Fitzgerald, A. Fitzgerald, Duncan, Hutton, China, Goodday, Wilkie, Wilson, Ouseley, Messrs. Reid, Merio, McClintock, Campbell, Tait, and Sissmore, Cadets.

Per Fairley from London.—Messrs. Taylor, Humfreys, Briscoe, Bunce, and Heyland, Cadets.

From Madras.—Mrs. Crisp and two Children; Miss Silk; Dr. Leghair, Bengal Establishment; Lieut. Vernon, ditto.

Per Kusrovie from Rangoon.---Mr. John Riper, Apothecary H. M. 87th Regiment.

Per General Wood from Rangoon.---Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Martin, Free Mariner.

Per Thetis from Cheduba.---Lieut. F. Macrae 67th Regt. N. I. and twenty-six sick European Artillery-men.

Per George from London.---Mrs. Rogers and Infant; Mrs. Twisden and Infant; Miss Remfrew; Captain Franklin, B. C; Messrs. George Larkins, G. Mayne, P. W. Willis, C. W. Richardson, Geo. Murray, C. O'Brien, and Dennis Downs, Cadets; Mr. A. Rogers; Two Master Jones; Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Jackson, Wives of Serjeant Fagan and Jackson.

Per Portuguese Ship Confianca from Macao, --J. J. Barros, Esq. M. L. Silva, Esq.; A. T. Barto, Esq; F. Ferrao, Esq.

DEPARTURES.--March 14th H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Resource, J. Urquhart, for ditto,

Do. Marquis of Lansdown, R. Brixey, for do.

15th. Ship Lord Amherst, E. Hughes, for Rangoon.

17th Ship Mary Ann, Thomas McDonnell, for Bombay.

18th Ship Claudine, R. C. Chrystie, for Rangoon.

Do. Isabella, McNiel, for the Eastward.

16th Ship Norfolk. A. Greig, for Bombay.

Do. Bark Nimrod, T. Harvie, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—22d, Bark David Malcolm. Captain W. Hanwell, from Rangoon 3d March.

Do. Ship Sherburne, Captain White, from Calcutta 3d March.

25th Ship Elphinstone, Capt. A. McLean, from Calcutta 25th February.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---On the Morning of the 2d Instant, the Lady of T. Barnard Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 8th Instant, the wife of Mr. Spencer, of the Secretary's Office, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Mangalore, on Thursday the 9th March, suddenly, Mr. Vicente M. Rollim, leaving a Widow and two young children, together with a circle of relatives and acquaintance, to deplore the loss of a much esteemed individual.

At Bhooj, on the 9th Ultimo, the Rev. Thos. Lavie, Chaplain to the Subsidized Troops in Cutch, at the early age of 27 years, of an attack of fever, contracted after a short residence at that station. He was the eldest Son of the late Sir Thomas Lavie K. C. B.

The honorable and high feelings which were conspicuous in Mr. Lavie's character, combined with an amiable gentleness of disposition, so fitted for his station, rendered him much esteemed by his friends; while the remembrance of his virtues, and kindness as a husband, soften the bitterness of the tears of her, who has been so prematurely bereaved of his protection.

At Kaira, on the 26th ult. of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours illness, Sophia Eugenia, aged eighteen months, only child of John Williams Esq. Civil Service.

On the morning of the 28th Ultimo, of fever, at Deesa, Ensign Edward George, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry:---Words are indeed inadequate to express appropriately the numerous and noble qualities possessed by the deceased, of a highly cultivated, generous and noble mind, of an affectionate and susceptible heart, and of a friendly lenity and pleasing disposition, added to virtues which would adorn the man, the christian and the Soldier; in paying this melancholy tribute to the memory of one who was the rightest ornament of our little Society and who has left a vacuum, which cannot be easily filled, a brother Officer has attempted to portray the deep and mournful sense his companions in Arms and the Regiment entertains of his memory, and the heavy lamentable loss, he has individually sustained.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Columbo, on the 13th February, George Hutchinson, Esq. of His Majesty's 16th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, to Clare Georgiana, fifth Daughter of Henry Williams, Esq.

At Keitha, on the 2d March, by the Reverend Mr. Frazer, Captain George of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Maria, Daughter of Brigadier G. Richards, Commanding in Bundelcund.

On the 16th March, at the Residence of Lieutenant Colonel Morrell, Berhampore, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain, Robert Morrell, Esq. to Miss Eliza Mary Stacy.

BIRTHS.---At Soojenpore Factory, Kishnagur, on the 9th March, the Lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq of a Daughter,

At the Residence of her Mother, Chinsurah, on the 13th March, Mrs. George Stone, of a Son and Heir.

At Chowringhee, on the 16th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Cunliffe, Commissary General, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th March, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Hender, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 17th March, the Lady of Lieutenant F. G. Manning, Interpreter and Quarter Master 16th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Coolbariah, near Plassey, on the 17th March, the Lady of Mr. J. H. Savi, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Entally, Calcutta, on the 15th March, of Consumption, Mr. James Morley, aged 25 years.

At Bishop's College, Calcutta, on the 16th March, Reignald, the infant Son of the Reverend Professor Craven.

At Calcutta, on the 19th March, Mrs. Joanna Martin, aged 38 years, the Wife of John Martin Jeweller.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 27th March, at Black Town, Chapel, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, Mr. William Martin, Sculptor, and Architect, to Miss Eliza Dent.

BIRTHS.---At Penang on the 11th of February, the Lady of Captain Lake, Town Major, of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 23d February, the Lady of Captain Parker of the Artillery, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 3d March, the Lady of M. P Raket, Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Netherland's Government at Sadras, of a Son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 11th March, the Wife of Mr. Quarter Master J. Jackson, of the 1st Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 14th March, Charlotte, Wife of Troop Quater Master Avery, of the 1st Horse Brigade, of a son.

DEATHS.---At Trichinopoly on the 12th March, Mr. A. Fletcher, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Pondicherry, on the 3d March, the infant Son of M. P. Ruket, Esq.

At Black Town, on the 21st March, Mrs. P. E. Hunter, Relict of the late Captain Thomas Henry Hunter, of the Country Service, aged 40 years and 10 months.

At Cuddalore, on the 16th March, Serjeant John M'Mullen, of the Pension Establishment, aged 68 years.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 20.

YESTERDAY's Kedgeree Report announced the arrival of the *George*, from London the 11th November: a number of Box Packets reached the General Post Office, early in the morning, and their contents were immediately put into circulation. We have received papers to the 7th of that month, but too late to be able to avail ourselves of their content—beyond a hasty inspection. They do not appear to contain any intelligence of importance. Very boisterous weather had prevailed in the Channel, in which we regret to observe the *Ogle Castle*, Free-trader, rom Bombay, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, with the loss, there is reason to apprehend, of every body on board—the weather precluding the possibility of assistance being afforded.

In Spain, a change of Ministry had been brought about by the dismissal of Mr. Zea. He was succeeded by the Duke of Infantado. The Greeks, according to some accounts were endeavouring to make terms with the Porte, through the mediation of Ibrahim Pasha.

The speculation of building Timber Ships in Canada, does not seem likely to succeed—the Baron of Renfrew had gone to pieces near Gravelines, and a considerable part of the fragments were scattered along the French Coast.

Captain Hoppner, of the Fury, had been tried by a Court Martial, for the loss of that vessel in the North West Expedition. Captain Parry, and the other officers, bore testimony to the zeal and exertions of Captain Hoppner, and he was most honourably acquitted.

A lamentable accident had occurred near Greenock: the Comet Steam Packet, from Inverness to Glasgow, was run down by the Ayr Steam Luggage Packet, and a number of lives were lost.

The Marquis of Hastings had arrived in town, and had an audience of the King at Windsor, on the 3d November.

We had hoped to have received some intelligence from Ava, by the *General Wood*, which left Rangoon on the 5th, but as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, she brings no news whatever.

The Commander in Chief, we understand, left Cawnpore on the morning of the 10th instant. His progress had been retarded by contrary winds, and he had not reached Allahabad on the 14th.

The distribution of Prizes to the Students of the Mohammedan College, as rewards for their proficiency in the Arabic language, Mohammedan Law, and Mathematics, took place this morning, at the College of Fort William, in the presence of the Members of the Committee of Public Instruction. H. Shakespear, Esq. presided on the occasion.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, MARCH 23, 1826.

We regret that the ship *Stanmore*, which was just about to drop down the river, caught fire yesterday evening between 7 and 8 o' clock, in consequence, we hear, of a maid servant's carelessness in leaving a lighted candle near something combustible in one of the cabins.

In a short time the vessel became one awful blaze, and every effort made to save herself or her cargo proved ineffectual. A portion of the latter consisted of saltpetre. There was also much Indigo on board. The ship and cargo, we understand were insured.

BENGAL HURKARU, MARCH 23.

In another part of our paper will be found a notice of the celebrated pedestrian traveller Captain J. D. Cochrane R. N. who died of a fever, brought on by over-exertion, at Valencia in South America, whither he had gone with an intention of walking over the whole of that continent, and taking a close survey of the Andes.

He married in Kamschatka a very young girl, a native of that country, who shared the fatigues and dangers of his return to England, through Siberia and Russia, with a degree of patience and endurance nearly to his own. There is no mention of her, in the account of his death.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE, APRIL 1.

Camp, 40 Miles from Ava,
24th February, 1826.

"Although it is not yet officially announced, I have every reason to believe I may venture to assure you, that we have brought the Burmese war to a conclusion.—Our Foes are completely humbled. They have agreed to all we asked, given up all the Prisoners, ceded a great part of their Territory, and paid the first Instalment viz. 25 Lacks of Rupees.—Boats are to be furnished by them to facilitate our departure—but still a large Force will march to Prome, how the 89th Regiment return, I do not yet know, but we wish to go by water."

Since the foregoing was sent to Press, the kindness of a friend has enabled us to submit the following Extracts of letters received from the scene of the late operations of the Army in Ava.

Camp, Peghammew, 15th Feb. 1826.

"We have been lucky enough to gain a most complete Victory here on the 9th ultimo, with a very trifling loss on our side. The enemy are completely disabled, having lost a great quantity of muskets and ammunition—38 pieces of Cannon and 95 Jinjals—and 50 horses. We are now 12 marches from Ava, and start to-morrow morning Although I think the Birmese will come down with any thing rather than we should arrive before their Capital."

"Dr. Sandford who was Prisoner in Ava was sent down yesterday with his entire liberty, and Dr. Price who went up with the treaty some time ago returned with it signed and 6 Lacs of Rupees. But Sir A. Campbell sent it back and told the King that unless 25 Lacs were sent down immediately besides proper Delegates from the Court, he would advance and listen to no terms. So a few days will decide all. The Army is tolerably healthy, considering it is a trying campaign for Soldiers. We get plenty of cattle here, which was a saving cause to us. We have severely felt the want of vegetables, &c."

Camp, 2 Marches above Pegamew,
19th Feb. 1826.

"Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you to hear, that our Army under Gen. Campbell is within 7 or 8 marches of Ava. Mr. Price, one of the Burmese Commissioners arrived in Camp yesterday, bringing with him the prisoners, and *I believe* the Treaty agreed to, and 6 Lacs of Rupees. The Burmese were to have paid down 25 Lacs. Mr. Price has therefore been sent back to Ava with the 6 Lacs---and the 25 Lacs to be in Camp in the course of 5 days. The Army still advancing. It is I believe generally supposed that Peace is now certain. The prisoners state that the Birmese are in great alarm, but making preparations for defence.

Camp, 20th February 1826.

"We are now within six marches from Ava, and expect peace soon as all the prisoners joined us yesterday with the exception of Lieutenant Scott and two men of the 89th who don't wish to return."

Camp Yendaboo, 24th Feb. 1826.
42 miles from Ava.

"Peace has at last been concluded with the Birmese Government. I am ordered off as Quarter Master General across the Arracan Mountains to Tolak. The 18th M. N. I. with all the Elephants accompany me. So you may expect to see or hear of me soon. The remaining Army proceeds to Prome and Rangoon to be embarked as speedily as possible.

The Birmese have paid down 25 Lacs, and are completely humbled."

Camp, 24th Feb. 1826.

"The Birman War is terminated; the Treaty of Peace has been ratified, and a Royal Salute this day fired in honor of the occasion.

The Burmese Government have paid 25 Lacs of Rupees as the first instalment of 2 Crores demanded."

EUROPE.

SEPT. 29.

On Saturday night, a great portion of our city was, for the first time, lighted with gas, and presented a most novel and brilliant appearance. To those who were unacquainted with the previous intention, the alteration had all the semblance of a magical illusion. So unaccustomed have the eyes of our citizese been to artificial street light, that it will take some time before their optics become accustomed to the glare which the new method produces.—(Dublin Evening Mail.)

The grand front erecting at Whitehall, begins to show the plan of the architect. That part of Parliament-street, near the Banquetting house, will soon form a stately avenue to the British Senate. The building now raising, promises not only to become a public ornament,

but to benefit the nation, by forming a sufficient number of Government Officer, in which the more important duties of the State will be conveniently discharged. The Secretaries of State have been for years packed up, as it were, in Downing-street, with offices not larger than the room of a Police Magistrate.—(Herald.)

The great machinery of public business will work with more facility when the new arrangements are terminated. It is intended to pull down the buildings in Downing-street, and to remove the offices of the Secretaries of State to Whitehall. Some now in Somerset House will also be removed to the same building.—(Courier.)

The building of the New Post-Office advances with great rapidity. To the disgrace of the narrow and parsimonious taste of Mr. Bankes, and a few of his adherents in the House of Commons, whilst the subject of the Post-Office was debated, the two or three houses at the entrance into Cheapside, were refused to be purchased, and when the new structure is complete, these houses will remain an abominable nuisance and a tasteless screen to the South front of the building.—(Chronicle.)

A numerous body of workmen are at present actively employed in Macadamizing the whole of the carriage road in Berkeley-square. (Courier.)

Extract from the will of the late Rev. Dr. Parr:—"I give a ring to the Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester, as a mark of my reverence for his exemplary virtues, and my admiration of his sublime and hallowed eloquence.—(Courier.)

A man was convicted last week for having endeavoured to pass a bad half-crown at a Charity Sermon; he demanded 1s. 6d. change, intending to give, he said, one shilling to the poor.—(Chronicle.)

A gentleman had his pocket-book stolen from him on Tuesday, whilst attending the musical performance in the Minster at York. On the following morning the unfortunate gentleman issued a most extraordinary hand-bill, of which the following is a copy:—

"TO PRIGS.

"The claret-coloured morocco pocket-book *borrowed* yesterday at the Minister (possibly taken by some absent person mistaking his neighbour's pocket for his own), *was* the property of a patron of the fancy-gentlemen, whose persons, it is well known to Lodon practitioners are always held sacred. As it did not contain money, the *bo/e* ower requests that the abstractor will accept the handsome gold pencil case therein as a slight testimony of his admiration of the dexterity with which the operation was performed by a country practitioner, and as a mark of his gratitude for 60l. left in a note case in the same pocket; he advises the borrower, in the words of the poet, in future, "All things unto the bottom sift.' Two guineas reward if the pocket-book be returned in the same state (pencil-case excepted.) Information at Mr. Rippon's, Blake street, will be attended to.—Questions superfluous."—(New Times.)

The inhabitants of Ramsgate were much entertained on Tuesday, by Mr. Scheffer demonstrating to them the use of his life preserver. Public notice of the exhibition having been given, at 2 o'clock the pier was crowded to excess. Mr. S. entered a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour to the distance of about a quarter of a mile into the sea; then, putting one of his preservers across his body, he threw himself from the stern of the boat. The boatmen threw another preserver to him, which sometimes he held in his hand, at other times flung it from him, then swam to it, and sometimes putting his feet through it he laid himself on his back, showing that in that position he was capable of resting himself for almost any length of time, or of floating, in case of shipwrick, until observed and picked up.—(British Traveller.)

Oct. 1.

"RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28.

"Sir Charles Stuart arrived here from Lisbon, on Sunday the 17th instant, and landed on Monday, in a private character. On that day, however, the Emperor purposely met him on the road to his residence, congratulated him on his arrival, and immediately appointed a private audience for the following day. From that day till the 25th was occupied in making arrangements for opening the conferences. Luis Joze de Carvalho e Mello, Minister, for Foreign Affairs; Villela Barboza, Minister of Marine; and the Baron St. Amaro, Counsellor of State; have been named on the part of this Government to treat with Sir Charles. They met on Monday, the 25th, and again to-day, but nothing official has transpired. I have however, been informed, from a quarter which may be relied on, that the principal points have been acceded to.

"The King of Portugal acknowledges the independence of Brazil, by granting her a separate Legislative Assembly. He assumes the title of King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil.

"The present Emperor Don Pedro, gives up the title of *Defensor Perpetuo* (perpetual defender), under the pretext that as matters are settled, Brazil has no separate rights to defend, and takes the title of *Emperor Regente*.

"On the demise of his father, he takes the full title of King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil.

"Portugal admits exclusively the sugars and coffee of Brazil; Brazil, in return, admits exclusively the wines and salt of Portugal.

"It was proposed that Brazil should pay 2,000,000l. sterling to Portugal, as the price of the mock independence it has been thought right to offer; but this has been so strongly objected to, that references must be again made to Portugal, and an answer obtained, before this matter can be finally arranged.

"The Emperor was well aware of all that was going on in Portugal; and it is generally supposed no one else was in the secret---not even his Ministers. They are not of a character or disposition to throw many obstacles in the way of his designs. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a Molatto, reckons on being created a Baron, in return for his share in this transaction; the Counsellor Baron of St. Amaro is one of the most devoted satellites about the Emperor's Court. The Minister of Marine, although a Brazilian by brith, is said on this occasion to have espoused firmly the cause of Portugal, but only, as those who know his character suspect, till he has himself secured the promise of a title also. With such negotiators, the independence of this country stands little chance of ever being established but in name; and if the conditions which are in circulation are those which have been really acceded to, all that has been done by the negotiation is, the laying the foundation for another and more sanguinary revolution at some future period. For the present, however, all will wear a smooth appearance, and with a view to insure its continuance, I hear that we are to have a supply of Portuguese troops sufficient to keep the people in subjecton."---(TIMES.)

Oct. 17.

On Tuesday night there was a great sensation produced among the East India merchants of the City, by the contents of a letter which transpired at the India House. The letter is reported to be written by one sf the highest authorities at Calcutta. The substance was given in the following brief manner:—"Calcutta, May 25. Prome taken without resistance. Bondoolah, the Burmese Chief, supposed to be dead. The King of Ava has made overtures for peace." This intelligence was circulated among all the East India Directors, and we find yesterday universally believed.

The Spanish Consul at Genoa has published an official contradiction of the report of other insurrections in Spain since the death of Bessières. He adds, what will not be easily believed, that "the tranquillity of the Peninsula has not been disturbed an instant.—(British Traveller.)

The East India Company's quarterly sale of indigo took place yesterday; 5759 chests were put up, and the whole were sold. It will be seen that the price of Indigo has advanced considerably. The highest price (we understand) bid was 14s. 4d., and the average price, exceeding that of the last sale, was from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pound.—(Courier.)

Letters from Valencia, in Columbia, announce the death of the enterprising pedestrian traveller, Captain John Dundas Cochrane, which took place there on the 12th of August last, in consequence of an attack of fever.—(Herald.)

Mr. Morier, we understand, will leave this country on his return to Mexico, in about a fortnight.—(Courier.)

A Cape of Good Hope paper announces the expected return of Mr. Greig from England, and that his Journal would be recommenced immediately on his arrival.—(Times.)

If a general election had taken place, London would have exhibited an extraordinary scene of contest; no less than six Aldermen would have been candidates, together with Mr. Wilson, and a city merchant of great opulence and respectability. Middlesex will certainly be contested; Mr. Whitbread is too inefficient and inactive to keep his seat.—Mr. Mellish, will, we trust, offer himself; if not, Mr. Thos. Wood, of Littleton.—Sir F. Burdett, in Westminster, will walk over the course; but we hope not with such a member as Hobhouse. Lord Cochrane will perhaps put up for his old seat,—(News.)

On Friday last at Edinburgh, thanks were unanimously voted to Lord Melville, for the very important service he had rendered to the country, by having introduced into Parliament the Bill to regulate the qualification, and the manner of enrolling Jurors in Scotland, and of choosing Jurors in criminal trials there. Lord Gifford has also been presented with the freedom of the city.—(Clobe.)

Considerable opposition at present exists between the French and English vessels which run between Dover and Calais. This has led to a reduction of the fares.—(British Traveller.)

It was announced yesterday that the *Baron of Renfrew*, Captain Walker, from Quebec had arrived off the Isle of Wight on Monday afternoon. The vessel had sailed heavily, having been 50 days on the voyage.—(Courier.)

The London Dock Company have nearly completed a wall round 14 acres of ground in Fawdon Fields, adjoining their present dock, and the excavation of seven acres of ground for additional water-room is about one-third finished. It is computated that the whole of this work will be finished in the course of the year 1826; and that when completed, with the buildings, additional accommodation will be afforded for 70 ships, of the average burden of 300 tons; for upwards of 10,000 tuns of general merchandise, and vault-room for 10,000 pipes of wine and spirits. The Company are also proceeding rapidly in the formation of vaults within the present dock, capable of holding 8500 pipes of wine or spirits.—(Courier.)

The mines of Oural, in Russia, have yielded this year about 250 *pounds* of pure gold.

A Museum has just been established at Odessa for the numerous objects of antiquity discovered in Southern Russia. M. de Blazembourgh, who has been appointed Director, has presented to it a valuable collection of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman works of art.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

We regret to announce that his Majesty Maximilian Joseph, who was born on the 27th of May, 1756, and ascended the Throne of Bavaria in 1806, died on Thursday last, in consequence of an apoplectic attack. His Majesty married on the 30th of September, 1785, to Maria Wilhelmina Augusta of Hesse Darmstadt, who died March 30, 1796. On the 9th of March, 1797, the King married the Princess Frederica Wilhelmina Caroline of Baden, now Queen Dowager of Bavaria. His Majesty is succeeded by the Prince Royal Louis Charles Augustus, who was born August 25, 1786, and married October 12, 1810, to Theresa Charlotte Louisa Frederica Amelia of Saxe-Hildburghausen, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

OCTOBER 18.

The Ministers are placed in a very awkward situation, by the officious interference, it is said, of the Board of Customs. It will be remembered that two merchant vessels loaded with stores, supposed to be for the Greeks at the Custom-house several days previous to the late Proclamation forbidding these supplies being exported. A cruiser belonging to the Custom-house proceeded to the Downs, seized and brought back the ships then going on a legal voyage. Since the capture the owners of the property have sent a memorial to Government, praying for the restitution of the ships and cargoes, on the strongest grounds, simply that they have offended against no law. We understand no reply is yet given. The situation of the Ministers is peculiar. If they order restitution, which is anticipated, by their act (after the date of the Proclamation) stores proceed to the aid of the Greeks; if they do not interfere promptly, British property, seized without cause, is left in the merciless gripe of the Honourable the Board of Customs. In the meantime the merchants suffer severely, and the object of the voyage may be entirely, defeated. —(GLOBE.)

"Great movements," says intelligence from Frankfort, "are taking place in Bessarabia, in the corps of Gen. Sabanieff. The regiments are concentrating, to be inspected in detail by their Chiefs, in order to be ready for the grand review of the Emperor, when his Majesty shall arrive at the head-quarters of Kischeneff." This is one of fifty paragraphs, perhaps true in fact, perhaps untrue, but certainly not to be depended upon in their intended inference, which is, that the Emperor of Russia is about in person to invade Turkey. We have several reasons for making us disbelieve such an intention on his part. His personal character, we shall frankly own to be one reason; the limited state of the Russian finances another. We doubt very much if they would bear a campaign of any length or consequence against the Turks. That the Russians may take possession of some of the frontier provinces, which were never of any real strength to Turkey, may be possible enough. So far from feeling jealousy at such a step, those who dislike that Power ought to feel pleasure in it; for every extension of territory must weaken Russia. Turkey, for a long time, has ceased to be an influential state in the smallest degree in Europe, and her opposition cannot be expected to be of any weight; but if Russia, out of pretence of assisting the Greeks, should seize on any thing advantageous, really or in appearance, to herself, the Emperor must know that Austria, through benevolence of the same disinterested kind, may demand a share; and that we have it in our power to turn all parties out of the maritime districts, and claim them for ourselves we think it worth while in case of a scramble. In France, the political speculators, who in all parties seem to retain the ambition of conquest with which Louis XIV. and Bonaparte have inoculated them, appear to be angry principally becuse there is no chance for them under any circumstances.—(NEW TIMES.)

Ruffianism and outrage are again beginning in Ireland. We know not whether this be instinct, or some thing more deliberately systematic. Having a short time ago begged of our Catholic friends to be quiet, and let the elections pass over whithout a re-excitement of the no-Popery cry, the printed organs of the Catholics turn round upon us and exclaim, "When did we get any thing by being quiet?" We answer this by saying that opinion is to be secured by reason only, and not by turbulence or noise; that the Catholic question has nothing in common with a "free trade," which broke up English monopoly—for opinion there was not the obstacle; it was a selfish feeling, which remained as strong at the moment of surrendering the "free trade," as it had been previously, though it had lost the power of self-indulgence. In the same way the grant of its independence to the Irish legislature was not a point which ever could have been made a proper subject of opinion in this country—it was giving up a possession; every man in England felt that he was conceding a right, which he and his ancestors had held in the nature of a property. But it is far otherwise with Catholic emancipation. No Englishman thinks that it is a question between England and another country; no Englishman is foolish enough to fancy that the remnant of the penal laws is a security to him for the possession of Ireland—that it is a point of dominion, or a national dispute. On this question opinion has made, and if judiciously treated will make, large strides amongst us; the subject is one of domestic policy. Numbers of enlightened men are convinced that England would be an infinite gainer by such a regulation of her internal interests as the friends of emancipation propose. If the Catholics are wise, therefore, we tell them (and they ought to know and feel by this time that our hearts are in the measure), to let the above sentiment work. It is no matter of rivalry between England and Ireland—it is an argument between liberal and illiberal policy, like that of remitting commercial duties and so forth. It was a question in Ireland itself between monopoly and the opposite system; but in Ireland it is already settled: it is now an English question, and must be carried by English means. Let our friends in Ireland give us credit for some little knowledge of this country.—(TIMES.)

The common topic of conversation in the law circles is the intention of Chief Justice Abbott to resign. The indefatigable industry of that Learned Judge has produced a visible effect upon his health. Illness had been gradually increasing. Rumour says his Lordship's successor on the Bench will be the Attorney-General. On the 28th inst. the Lord Chief Justice will sit in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster.—(MORNING HERALD.)

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Belzoni is at present in a situation of great embarrassment, and that the valuable collections made by her late husband, will in all probability be lost to her for ever if some assistance is not immediately afforded to her, to enable her to discharge a claim of comparatively trifling magnitude.—(CHRONICLE)

Extract of a private letter of the 6th inst. from Madrid.—"The Count d'Espagna, Commander of the Infantry of the Guard; who is now at the Escurial; sent, a few days ago, for the baker of the regiment, and placing him between two corporals, with their canes in their hands, * ordered him to eat two loaves. Upon his refusal, the Corporals gave him fifty lashes, after which he was dismissed, with a recommendation to give the men better bread in future. The Minister of the Finances is much dissatisfied with this proceeding, and the baker threatens not supply the trops any longer. M. Calomarde, who is never behind hand upon any thing that has for its object the destruction of the public liberty, has just proposed to the Consulting Junta, a new plan for the election of municipal bodies; a plan which by maintaining the slavery under which they were placed by the decree of last year, will be sanctioned by the phantom of a constituted body, and thus have an appearance of legality. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of four canons of Badajos and two of Ciudad Rodrigo, upon the charge of having transmitted to the Apostolical party in

* In Spain the Corporals are always provided with a cane, that upon the slightest sign from any sub-officer, they may give the bastonade to the men.

Portugal correspondence connected with Bessières' conspiracy. Notwithstanding the rumour of the departure of the Havannah expedition from Ferrol on the 26th ult. it is doubtful whether it has yet sailed, as letters of the 30th ult. from that place make no mention of it. Many persons who were banished from the capital for political opinions have returned, and the director of the police does not hesitate to give them *cartes de sureté*. It seems that the propositions of the Mexican Government, relative to the emancipation of that country, have been transmitted to our Cabinet by the British Minister, who is supported in this negotiation by that of France. The overtures of these two gentlemen, however, are said to have been coldly received by M. Zea. Orders have been sent to the provincial father of the different religious bodies to come to Madrid, for the purpose of forming a Junta, which will be charged to draw up a plan for the reducing the number of the convents, and another to make the rich monastic orders contribute to the wants of the State. The Consulting Junta seem to have fixed their hopes of a Loan upon Holland, by offering to recognise 40,000,000 reals (10 millions of francs) of an old debt which the Cortes refused to recognise. The Junta has also proposed a new mode of *purification*. The King and royal family had the intention of passing the winter at Valentia or Seville, but such is the exhaustion of our finances, that the expense of the journey could not be defrayed.

A private letter of a recent date from Vienna says: The last despatches received by our Cabinet from London are of a most pacific nature. Mr. Canning has made overtures to the Austrian Ambassador, which inspire the hope that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed."

Oct. 19.

It is quite remarkable how very stagnant the French Funds have been for many weeks past. It appears that Conduriotti has recovered his health, and returned to Napoli di Romania, to resume his functions as president. This does not argue very well for the Greek cause. Conduriotti may be an honest man, and a good patriot, but he has shown a total incapacity for governing his countrymen amidst the storms of civil warfare, and his ill success has naturally rendered him unpopular. The Haytian Envoys have begun to make experiment of their financial abilities: it is rather singular, however, that they have had recourse to M. Ternaux on the occasion, as he is so strongly opposed to M. de Villèle, with whom they must, of course, carry on their poltical negotiations. They are speculating in France, as well as in England, on a new election. We suppose the French Ministry will consult their own interests on the occasion; and we believe that, with few exceptions, the great bulk of the nation is in favour of the general tenor of their measure. If they have done some things which men of sense cannot applaud, they have probably been driven into those measures by an influence which they could not resist; and if they succeed in getting Chambers more congenial to their own views, much of what is objectionable will probably be repealed. The *Quotidienne* is eloquent in alarm:—"The termination of the seven years is approaching (says the Editor): and nothing can aid us in supporting this vast electoral movement, which is almost a revolution! The Monarchy will find itself, in the face of this great political convulsion, deprived of the support of strong and powerful institutions. Perhaps this will be one of those difficult movements which mark the duration of States!!"—Perhaps so; but they must be very petty States indeed which cannot stand the vast movement of an election. We do not sympathise in these terrors. The Bourbon throne appears to be firmer now than ever it was since the death of Louis XV.; and nothing but a lamentable want of common sense will be able o shak e it. The Buonapartists are gone—the Jacobins are going—the Liberals (speaking with reverence) are not much better than blockheads—and the Royalist opposition displays no great share of the wisdom of Solomon. We are happy to be able to record these marks of the prosperity of France; for when she is restless, the remainder of Europe has little chance of being long at Peace.—(New Times.)

The French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Flemish, Papers, do not contain a single article having a claim to particular notice. Dearth of political intelligence is likely also to last; for the policy of the different Cabinets at this time is clearly and decidedly pacific; and, with the single exception of Spain, there is every where an evident tendency to conciliate the good opinion, and improve the condition, of the people. Even Spain may not always continue an exception; and the late conspiracy, which was intended to rivet her chains, may be the means of loosening them. To produce this result, the French Government will cordially contribute; for it is evidently tired of the responsibility, expense, and odium, of supporting the present abominable system. It has also the credit of strenuously endeavouring to improve the salutary impression which the detection of the late plot is supposed to have made upon the mind of Ferdinand. If it succeed, a Representative Government---at least in name --and the recognition in reality---of the late Spanish Colonies in America, will crown its efforts.---France is the more earnest on the latter point, as she is anxious to enter into commercial relations, as a prelude to a more intimate and friendly intercourse, with these new and thriving States.—(Public Ledger.)

Mr. E. Johnson has been appointed to the office of State Steward, left vacant by the promotion of Sir C. Campbell to the rank of Major-General. It is stated in the *Mail*, that the 1st Aide-de-Camp, Colonel d'Arcy, looking forward to the office, and that in consequence of its having been conferred upon another, he has sent in his resignation—(Dublin Paper.)

By the orders of General Sir Charles Doyle, the detacthments of the infantry stationed in and about Abbeyfeale, county of Limerick, proceeded every day last week across the different mountains of that neighbourhood, in order, it is said, to ascertain how far the military could act in those quarters, in case of any renewed disturbances.—(Dublin Patriot.)

The *Glasgow Free Press* says, "That notwithstanding the late Order in Council, three steam-boats are building for Greece, one of which is to have several long caronnades and small guns, and two of Perkins's steam guns, so that she will, in fact, be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the Deputies; but Government having made several inquiries about him, it has become essential that his place, of residence should be as little known as possible."—(Globe.)

At the Palace every thing remains *in statu quo*—but he return of the King thither about this time mentioned by us last week is regarded as certain.—The Christmas entertainments to the juvenile nobility, etc. there it is said, will be given by his Majesty, with peculiar splendour this year.—(Brighton Herald.)

The *Memorial Bordelais*, as well as private letters from Spain, mention, that the Government is directing its attention to the actual state of the Spanish Clergy, with a view to reduce their authority, their religious houses, and immense revenues.

The Late King of Bavaria.

Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria, was once Colonel of the Regiment of Alsace, in the service of France, which country he quitted in 1790, when the Revolution seemed to be gaining ground. In 1798, Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria, whose States, being contiguous to France, would have suffered most from that projected invasion, did not hesitate to enter into the coalition against her. It was at this period that Maximilian Joseph first entered upon a compaign, and during a part of the wars of the Revolution he fought in the Austrian ranks. On the 1st April, 1795, he succeeded his brother, Charles II., Duke of Deux Ponts, and became Colonel-Proprietor of the Regiment which bore his name. On the 16th February, 1799, Charles Theodore, his uncle, dying without issue, his States passed to the house of Deux Ponts, which succeeded him in the person of Maximilian Joseph. Aided by the counsel of his Prime Minister, M. de Montgelas, this Monarch began his reign by abolishing the privileges and immunities of the nobility and clergy, forming numerous benevolent institutions, and suppressing the mendicant orders, which salutary measures he did not effect without great resistance. In 1802 the entry of Swiss and French emigrants into his States was prohibited. In 1804. Mr. Drake, the British Ambassador, being compromised in a correspondence against the French Government, received orders instantly to quit Bavaria. In 1805 Austria, meditating an attack upon France, summoned the Elector of Bavaria to grant her a passage through his States, and to join his troops to the Austrian army. Maximilian refused, and was obliged to retire to Wurtzbourg, but the victories of France soon brought him back to his capital. At the moment of the Austrian invasion, he concluded with Napoleon a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and furnished him 25,000 men. At the peace of 1106, this alliance acquired for him the title of King of Bavaria, and the junction of the Tyrol to his hereditary States. After the battle of Austerlitz he received at Munich Napoléon, who was present with him at the marriage ceremony of Prince Eugène Beauharnais and the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, his eldest daughter. In 1808, upon the war again breaking out between France and Austria, he, as well as several other Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, joined his troops to the French army. His States were then invaded by the Austrian troops, and he left them; but returned at the peace which terminated that campaign. The King of Bavaria was among the Foreign Sovereigns at Paris in 1809. In 1812 he entered into the

coalition against Russia, and furnished to Napoleon a contingent of troops, almost all of which perished in the disastrous retreat from Moscow. In 1813, however, he, with all Germany, abandoned the cause to which he had so long adhered; and the Prince de Wrede came by his command to Hanau to attack the French. Napoleon was in the greatest danger upon this occasion, and owed his safety solely to the extreme valour of his soldiers. The King of Bavaria lost the Tyrol in 1814, in consequence of fresh arrangements by the trealy of Paris, and received some other provinces in compensation. In 1816 the Emperor of Austria married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria. The Crown Prince, now King of Bavaria, has fought with great distinction at the head of the Bavarian troops.

Capt. J. Dundas Cochrane.—Capt. J. Dundas Cochrane, R. N. whose death at Valencia, South America, is briefly announced in another part of our paper was perhaps, the most extraordinary pedestrian traveller upon record. At the conclusion of the general peace, he traversed on foot the countries of France, Spain, and Portugal; and in 1820, he offered to undertake a journey into the interior of Africa, to explore the source of the Niger. To accomplish this object, it was even his intention to have sold himself as a slave to one of the owners of caravans travelling in that country. The Admiralty however, to whom he made the request, either from regard to the safety of his person, or because they considered such an expedition foreign to their department, were unfavourable to the plan. He subsequently set out with the intention of travelling round the globe, as nearly as it can be done by landcrossing from Northern Asia to America, at Behring's Streights—all this, too, *on foot*, his circumstances admitting of no other mode. His leading object was, to trace the shores of the Polar sea along America by land, as Captain Parry is now attempting to do by sea. Having arrived at St. Petersburgh, and obtained letters of recommendation and protection from the Emperor Alexander, he set out to traverse Siberia to Kamschatka or Behring's Streights but had not proceeded far, when, as he was travelling through a forest, he was attacked by robbers, who first stripped him naked, and then left him tied to a tree, from which disagreeable situation he was released by a boy, who happened to be passing that way. His ardour, however, was by no means abated by this untoward circumstance, for he still pursued his journey, and after encountering incredible dangers, all of which are fully described in his "Pedestrian Tour," he succeeded in reaching Kamschatka. While there, however, he became fully aware of the impracticability of his plan, and returned to Europe,—In the course of this extensive journey, he states that he travelled upwards of 6,000 miles at the expense of only one guinea. This persevering and astonishing pedestrian traveller, was nephew of that distinguished and respected officer, the Hon. Admiral Sir A. I. Cochrane, G. C. B.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

LORD AMHERST.

M. Hume said that at the last Court he had a motion to submit respecting the present Governor General of India, Lord Amherst, which he agreed to postpone until such time as information might be received which would enable the Court to come to a fair decision on the subject. The first question he should now put was, whether the proceedings in the affair of Barrackpoor were yet closed, and the report received?

The Chairman said, that the Euphrates had arrived that day with the packet from India, If there were any documents connected with the subject they were in the packet. This communication had been made to him only five minutes before he took the Chair. The despatches arrived under date of the 30th of March.

Mr. Hume said, that the state of India called for immediate and serious attention. The accounts from that part of the globe were so alarming that he felt it necessary to ask whether any steps were taken for the removal of Lord Amherst, and replacing him by some person, in whom the Company and the country could place confidence. He should withdraw the motion of which he had given notice, if any individual present would stand up and declare that he had confidence in the present Governor General. If the Proprietors remained inactive, they might in no very long time discover, that the property they had embarked had become of very little value. He did not view the state of affairs with despondency, but there was quite enough to convince them of the inability of Lord Amherst, and the necessity of taking measures for his removal. Twenty months had now elapsed since they commenced the present war most gratuitously. Setting aside the expense and the disgrace incurred, it became a serious question, when an attempt was thus made to extend the power of the Company and its territories beyond their natural boundary. If Government interfered to prevent the recall of Lord Amherst, the Court of Directors should come forward and avow it. The press being now completely gagged in India, they were obliged to depend on private information. He had seen a great variety of documents, respecting the conduct of the Governor General, and if things were as stated in these documents, there was no man more unfit for his situation. He wished to ask whether any further despatches had arrived than those hitherto given to the public relative to the present war;

The Chairman said, that all information received by the Court of Directors on the subject had appeared in the public Papers, with the exception of what might have been brought by the Euphrates. All their Indian wars had commenced in the same way as the present, under apparent disadvantages at the outset, but the brave conduct of the Indian army showed itself always sufficient to extricate them from their difficulties A material alteration had taken place in the Government of India. Three new members had been introduced into the Council, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Baily, and a new Commander-in-Chief.

Col. Stanhope condemned the conduct of the Government of India, with respect to the press of that country. Lord A. was admitted on all hands to be utterly unfit for his situation. They must return at length to the course recommended by Lord Hastings. The present Governor General had entered into an unjust and unnecessary war. Why not appoint Lord Hastings, Lord Wm. Bentinck, or Lord Cochrane---(a laugh)---Governor-General. They laughed at the name of Lord Cochrane; then why not appoint the Hon. Gentleman below him (Mr. Hume!) It might be said the Governor General must be a Lord. Well, there was no such great difficulty, in making a Lord. It was but the other day, that a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland created two Knights, and who were those Knights? They were two Quack Doctors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hume said he thanked his Hon. Friend who spoke last, for reminding him of one circumstance, the manner in which Lord Amherst employed his patronage in the Medical Department. He placed in the highest situation a person, who had gone out with him only as Assistant Surgeon. He appointed Mr. Abel, who was 257 from the top of the list, Apothecary General, and also Opium Inspector, with a salary of 200 or 300 rupees a month. If Mr. Abel were now to be placed at the head of the Medical Board, it would not be a greater step than this. There was another circumstance to which he wished to advert. A sepoy had lately been sentenced to receive 970 lashes by a Court Martial. This he believed without precedent in the service. Such disgust had been occasioned by severities of this nature, that they were now obliged to pay their soldiers double or treble what had been paid to those who had gained their Empire.

The Chairman said that private information had reached him and the Deputy, with respect to the appointment alluded to, and they only waited the report of the Government on the subject. When that arrived it was his intention to submit to the Proprietors such a proposition, as he thought would give every satisfaction.

Mr. Helpes said he believed Lord Amherst to be a man of the highest honour and character. Mr. Abel was his (M. H.'s) appointment. He made the appointment at the desire of Lord Amherst, who had some experience of that gentleman in his embassy to China. Mr. Abel went out as a regular Physician, not as Assistant Surgeon and was a man of good ability. Of the circumstance now mentioned, however, he knew nothing.

The Court then adjourned at half past three.

[*The New Times, Sept.* 29.

East India Shipping.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Captain Charles Steward, of the new ship, to be called the Lord Lowther; Captain Thomas Blair, William Fairlie; Captain Gilson Reeve Fox, Marquis Camden; and Captain J. Stanton, General Harris.

The undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz.:—

The two new ships building by Henry Bonham, Esq. for Bombay and China, to be afloat Nov. 9, 1825; sail to Gravesend Nov. 23; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs Dec. 29.

Marquis Camden, for St. Helena, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and China; and the Berwickshire and Thames, for Bengal and China, to be afloat Nov. 24; sail to Gravesend December 8; stay there 30 days; be in the Downs Jan. 13, 1826.

Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, Macqueen and Dunira, for Bengal and China, to be afloat Dec. 9; sail to Gravesend Dec. 23; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs Jan. 28, 1826.

Lady Melville and the Company's own new ship for Bengal and China; and the new ship building by Henry Blanshard, Esq. for St. Helena, Bombay and China; and the Thomas Coutts and Duchess of Athol, for Bombay and China, to be afloat December 23; sail to Gravesend Jan. 7, 1826; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs, Feb. 12, 1826.

Castle Huntly and Marquis of Huntly, for Madras and China, to be afloat Jan. 7, 1826; sail to Gravesend Jan. 21; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs Feb. 26.

William Fairlie, Orwell, London, Canning, and General Harris, for China direct, to be afloat March 7; sail to Gravesend March 22; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs April 27, 1826.

PROPOSALS FOR ABRIDGING LIFE AND LITERATURE.

(From the Literary Journal for July.)

At thirty man suspect himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves, and re-resolves; then dies the same.
YOUNG.

BREVITY is indeed the soul of wit, of which a most convincing additional argument has been afforded by an admirable article in the June number of the New Monthly, recommending a more summary and compendious method of speaking and writing. To all the advantages which would result from the adoption of that ingenious writer's recommendations, I give my most unqualified assent; and yet I cannot help thinking that his scheme is rather a palliative than a cure for the evil of which he complains, and that we must mount to the fountain-head if we would completely dam up the stream of mischief. Lengthened action necessarily implies prolix narration, and while men and women protract their lives in the scandalous manner now so unblushingly practised, it is utterly useless to recommend brevity in writing or speaking. While they can wag a pen or a tongue, the former will scribble, and the latter will chatter. One day's or one year's exertion of either might indeed be compressed into that species of short-hand whereof your correspondent has given us such amusing specimens; but what are we to do with seventy or eighty years of the same commodity, whose compactest abridgment, like that of our law statutes, could not possibly be squeezed into less than forty volumes folio? Men not only live longer than they used, but they talk and write infinitely more; and as every thing is published, the public mind, crushed by the unwieldy bulk of the press, is like a sickly bantling overlaid by its corpulent nurse. The alarming increase of this incubus might perhaps experience a momentary check from the adoption of your correspondent's suggestions, but "*non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis*" are we to be finally delivered from our misery. If he had considered first causes instead of secondary, he would have been aware that man and his actions constitute the sole supply of materials to the press, literature being in fact a transcript of life, and necessarily obliged to lengthen itself with the original which it represents. We may as well expect a short shadow from a tall man, as brevity of writing and speaking from a race of septuagenaries. It is human life that requires abridgment, and the press, which is but its reflection, would instantly exhibit a correspondent curtailment. This is the real principle upon which we should proceed; it is but lopping at the branches instead of the root to attempt any other.

Admitting this position to be true, it may still be thought that no practicable remedy could be discovered, as, according to Mrs. Thrale's dictum,

"The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground;"

and few would be patriotic enough, although they may have survived themselves, to forfeit their chance of surviving others, whatever benefit their immediate disappearance might confer upon the nation at large. In this point some difficulty might be experienced, especially as we are utterly opposed in our meditated reform, to all harsh and violent measures. Were our sole object the shortening of human life, we might attain it by direct means, such as an augmentation of the medical profession, or of the gin-shops; repealing the duty upon British and Cape wines and roasted corn, so as to increase the consumption of those poisonous substances; licensing the abuses of gaming-houses, and perpetuating those of the Court of Chancery, which from the ruin they respectively occasion, would produce about an equal number of suicides; and other obvious expedients. But the disease is too deeply rooted to be speedily extirpated. Like the Poor Laws, it has become so inwoven with our system that we must be prospective ráther than immediate in our applications for its removal.

"How long do you stay in town?" said one Oxonian to another whom he encountered in Piccadilly. "Ten guineas," was the reply; and in this reply is embodied the whole of my system. I would have all mankind adopt this principle, and remain in the world until they have attained the object for which, according to their own notions, they come forward in the great mart of existence; after which they should not waste any more time, but withdraw and make way for the hungry and unsatisfied, just as an M. P. when he has got a fat place, accepts the Chiltern hundreds and resigns. I would allow them to spend a certain number of years as freely as the Oxonian did his ten guineas, but should peremptorily insist upon their then returning quietly to be buried in the cloisters. In the accomplishment of this object public registers should be opened, in which every one, upon arriving at years of discretion, should be inscribed after undergoing an examination before commissioners, which might be conducted in the following form. What is your profession? The Military.—What object do you propose to yourself in embracing this mode of life? To kill as many fellow-creatures as I can, that I may the sooner be made a general, or a commander-in chief, or a field-marshal (which will of course depend upon the ambition of the deponent.) Now, I would merely let death pay this personage a compliment, which perhaps his best acquaintance would not, by taking him at his word and marching him to the right about as soon as his desiderated appointment was gazetted, unless he got knocked on the head in the road to preferment, which would answer our purpose quite as well. In like manner, if a young divine or candidate for riches respectively stated his object to be a mitre and a plum, each should pledge himself, when he had realised all that he professed to be going for at starting, to throw down the cards, and be handed over to the sexton; and so on of all other aspirants and candidates for advancement. Nor would there be any such hardship in this stipulation as at first sight might appear. It is notorious, that in the great chace of life, the pleasure consists in the pursuit rather than in the attainment of the game, and that lassitude and *ennui* invariably follow success. By the proposed arrangement all parties will have a certainty of leaving off winners, and dying like heroes in the moment of victory; they will be insured against the hazards of that avarice, which, like Alnaschar, often kicks down its own treasures; of that vaulting ambition which so frequently "o'erleaps itself and falls on the side;" of that weariness of the world which is generally felt when it has nothing more to give us. Only the lees, refuse, and self-survival of life would be stricken off, and the portion reserved for our enjoyment would be so much the more brisk, sprightly, and delectable, a quintessence of existence, a sublimised exemplification of a short life and a merry one. We should die before we had lost any of the vigour and spirit of our humanity, and be bound up like Elegant Extracts from ourselves.

There may be certain classes whom it would be needless to include in this convention, such, for instance, as drunkards, foxhunters, duellists, debauchees, *et hoc genus omne*; for as they are sure to take a very moderate lease of life, and are moreover neither orators nor authors, we need not quarrel with them for a year or two, more or less. An increased retired allowance has lately been given to the judges to induce them to resign in decent time, and some such regulation might be advantageously adopted with the members of our proposed society. There might be a fund for completing the plum or assisting the purchase of the dignity which would bring them under the sentence of this regulation, and so enable us to get rid of them. We might in fact help them on, in order to help them off. By the general adoption of my proposition the curtailment of writing and speaking would be much more than proportionate to the number of years excised, for it is after the struggle and bustle of advancement have yielded to leisure, after they have become "swells and bigwigs," (to use Mr. Pierce Egan's phraseology,) that men generally get into parliament, and attend public dinners and charitable meetings for the sake of speechifying, while they promote somnolency by thick pamphlets upon Political Economy, the Tithe question, the Tread-mill, and the Game Laws.

After men have been once induced to discount existence, and take it up in ready money, instead of waiting the tedious process of its becoming due to death, and then praying for three days' grace, the brevity of style which your correspondent recommends would naturally introduce itself, and the saving of the public, in the single point of biography, would be incalculable. As to lapidary inscriptions, which may be termed the short-hand of biography, there is very little reform to be desiderated, nine tenths of them only claiming two days as worthy of record, those of the birth and death, the intervening sixty or eighty years being passed over as not worth mentioning. What can more convincingly prove the necessity of abridging the lengthy book of

life when it is admitted to contain nothing particularly interesting between its title-page and its potscript? The regular biography appropriated to personages of distinction might be condensend after the following fashion:

The Life of the Right Hon. Crafton Supplejack, M. P. one of the Commissioners for preventing the dry rot in the wet docks, Comptroller of Accounts for Ayrshire and the Isle of Sky—Registrar of the missing documents—Auditor of the Deaf and Dumb—Member of the Court of Requests and of the Society for Feathering Nests, &c. &c. &c.

Pro Aris et focis.

By Crouch and Crawley at the Crown and Mitre, 1825.

At a time when every member of his most sacred Majesty's Government—stupendous talents—unparalleled virtues—exquisite disinterestedness—heaven-born patriotism—Duty Editor owes to public—subject this memoir—Educated College of Dublin—indefatigable industry—prodigious ability--laudable curiosity to see manners—on foot to London—letter to Scottish member—Clerk in public office—remarkable aptitude for public business—particularly in private affairs of his superiors—loan negotiated—mistress removed—recommended to commissioner—official knowledge remarkably displayed in management of contested election—rapid rise--display of eloquence—M.P. for the borough of Knavesmere—invariable—enlightened, and disinterested support of Government—never absent on a division—Privy Council—one of the Commissioners for preventing the dry rot in the wet docks—Comptroller of Accounts of Ayrshire and the Isle of Sky—Registrar of the missing documents—Auditor of the Deaf and Dumb—member of the Court of Requests and of the Society for Feathering Nests, &c. &c. &c.—pleasing duty of Editor—stupendous talents—unparalleled virtue—exquisite disinterestedness—heaven-born patriotism—Majesty's Government—Finis.

Here are at least two goodly post octavo volumes condensed into a single half sheet; and I appeal to the readers of such publications whether they cannot, from the above summary, fill up all the omissions, and pursue the whole laudatory narrative of the life, quite as well as if they had toiled through the six or eight hundred pages into which, according to the present method of writing biography, the work would be infallibly expanded. Leaving this as a general specimen of improvement in this department, we will next extend our inquiries to History, beginning with that of a single war, avoiding all allusion to recent occurrences, and framing our example in such a way as that in nine cases out of ten it will be found applicable to such records of hostility.

A Full and Complete History of the Late War. Cartridge & Revelin—Horse Guards, Whitehall.

Perfidious conduct--unwarrantable aggressions—implacable and eternal enemy—honour and glory of England—never can be satisfied until—complete humiliation—insulting foe—Declaration of war—universally popular—numerous addresses—lives and properties—loyal subjects—Hurra!—Ten years hostilities—H. M. government ever anxious to put an end—calamities of war—same humane and pacific sentiments—part of the enemy—Preliminaries of Peace upon the basis of the *statû quo ante bellum*—Proclamation of peace—universally popular—general illumination—bonfire—*feu de joie*—innumerable addresses—loyal congratulations—Hurra!

Table of the ships, towns, and men, taken, burnt, and destroyed in the late most glorious struggle—Statement of the additions made to the national debt in the same period of unexampled wealth, prosperity, and success—Finis.

From the narrative of a single war, we might ascend to general history, which is little better than a succession of wars, though it has been jacobinically defined as the Newgate calendar of Kings. That of England has been already turned into verse by Mr. Dibdin, which is too long; and printed on a single card under the title of Royal Genealogy, which is as much too short, besides being exclusively confined to regal dates; but we do not see a single desideratum that would be left unsupplied, if it were to assume the following form.

A compendious History of England from the earliest dawn of time to the Accession of his present Majesty, whom God preserve.

Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.

Printed for Canter and Claptrap, Crown Office Row.

Tower of Babel—dispersion of mankind—Shem, Ham and Japhet—Celtic tribes—North of Europe—Roman Empire—Invasion under Julius Cæsar—Cassibelanus—Boadicea—Picts and Scots—Heptarchy—Alfred, chid for suffering the cakes to burn—Canute commands the waves not to touch his feet—Norman Conquest—Rufus, Tyrrel, and Westminster Abbey—King John—glorious æra Magna Charta--Tudors--Plantagenets—white and red roses—Henry the 8th, Defender of the Faith and seceder from ditto—Reformation—Queen Mary—fires in Smithfield—glorious Queen Elizabeth—defeat of the Spanish Armada—Goose on Michaelmas day—Charles the Martyr—Eikon Basilike—Commonwealth—detestable beast and fool Cromwell—Restoration--Abdication--glorious Revolution of 1688—glorious Queen Anne—glorious Hanover succession—particularly George the Third.—Wars, treasons, stratagems, plots, insurrections, executions, usurpations, tyrannies, murders, crimes and sufferings of all sorts, in the usual proportion.

When once this is committed to the memory and the imagination, which may easily be effected in half an hour, we really do not see why all our voluminous historians might not be sold by the hundred weight as waste paper. By thus far abbreviating life and literature, we have conferred a most important benefit on mankind, but the grand desideratum will still remain to be accomplished. There is no doubt that the world itself requires condensing and abridging; it is infinitely too populous, the danger is daily increasing, we approach the Malthusian dilemma with a frightful rapidity. If we could but weed out and extirpate a few nations, leaving just enough to make war upon one another, which seems to be the great object of their existence; if we could but reduce and thin the respective communities, so as just to leave the privileged classes to enjoy the good things of the world, and sufficient of the labouring class to work in procuring them, it would effect an incredible improvement in human destiny. Old mother Earth has been too prolific; she has more pigs than teats, (we may quote from the House of Commons,) and we must imitate the gardeners who cut off part of their fruit to improve what is left. Painful necessity! we must—but it is too important a measure to be discussed at the tail of an article. We reserve its consideration for a future number.

New Monthly Magazine for June.

Manuscript of Earl Bothwel.

We have been favoured, through the medium of an eminent literary friend, with a coppy of an original MS. of Earl Bothwel, in old French, of which the following is a careful translation. It was written during his captivity in Denmark, and the original is at present in the royal library at Drottningholm. From this a copy was taken by M. Backman, an officer in the Swedish service, through permission of Count Wetterstadt, the minister, and transmitted (duly authenticated, as may be seen at the end) to this country in August last. It is a most valuable addition to our collections belonging to an interesting period of Scottish history; and nothing of the kind, that we are aware of was ever suspected to exist. In order to give a clearer view of this MS. as a whole, we insert the following extract of a letter respecting it, from M. Granberg, historiographer to the present King of Sweden.

"In the latter part of the 6th century, the Chevalier de Dantzay was residing in the North of Europe, as Ambassador from France to the Courts of Sweden and Denmark. During the time of his abode in the latter country, the Earl of Bothwel arrived there together with his followers, on board several vessels, having fled from Scotland. Being unable to land, and driven by contrary winds, the Earl was thrown on the coast of Norway, and was there taken by some Danish seamen, who carried him as a prisoner into Denmark, where he was confined during a long time. He wrote, while in prison, an account of the adventures he had met with in Scotland; and as he was not able to get the Manuscript conveyed into the hands of the King of Denmark, he applied to the French minister, M. de Dantzay, who took the requisite measures in his behalf.

* * * * * * * * * *

"It is said that this document was given to King Gustavus III. who had it deposited among his valuable collection in the Castle of Drottningholm. The Latin inscription at the commencement testifies that it was given to the Royal Library of Copenhagen by a Doctor Plumius (*see note below*); and it was probably carried away from that institution, or from some place in Zealand, by one of the Swedes, when Charles X. made a decent upon that island. From the descendants of this Swede, it must have passed into the hands of King Gustavus III."

The MS. is labelled "*Affairs of Earl Bothwel (Boduel) anno* 1568."* and commences with the tittle "*Declaration af the Earl of Bothwel.*"

"In order that the King of Denmark and the council of his kingdom may be better and more clearly informed of the wickedness and treachery of my accusers hereunder named, I have (as summarily as I am

able) explained and truly declared the causes of the troubles and commotions which have occurred: of which they alone have been the principal authors and promoters from the year 1559 to the precent time.

I have similarly declared their calumnies, and the mischef and detriment they have occasioned to myself: which statement I can and will maintain to be true, as (with God's assistance) any one may clearly see and understand.

At Copenhagen, the eve of Twelfth day, 1568.

Here follow the names of the principal chiefs and authors of all the troubles and seditions in question.

Earls Murray.*	Lord Lindsay,
Atthel,	Secretary Ledington,
Glencarn,	The Clerk of the Register,
Morton,	The Clerk of Justice.
Marr.	

Also those who have joined the above-named in these latter troubles.

Lords Hume,	Tillebairn,
Sawquhair,	The Mayor of Edinburgh,
Sempel,	Sir James Balfour.
Reufuen.	

First sedition.

The above-named, tired of the obedience and fidelity which they owed to their superior, began to concert measures and hold secret assemblies in all parts of the kingdom, in order to excite the common people to favour their views. And the better to persuade them that their cause was just and good, they put forth the pretext of desiring to uphold religion; and thus the conspiracy they had formed against their Queen (I shall forbear to mention many other offences of which they are guilty) commenced by laying siege to the town of Leith, and their efforts continued to be directed against her Majesty, the members of her council, and her other faithful subjects in the said town. Also they persecuted those who were scattered over the country at their different residences, and who had refused to join their party, doing them all the mischief in their power, by pillaging their houses and castles, and caused infinite detriment to many worthy persons in all parts of the kingdom, notwithstanding the Queen, with the nobility and others of her subjects, had previously resolved to reform the said religion and put it in good order, without however subjecting them to any restraints.

Second sedition.

Moreover, not content with this, they persevered in their wicked machinations, and prepared the way for new troubles by giving free ingress to the English, our ancient enemies; uniting themselves in secret alliance with them against the Queen and those of her kingdom. They renewed the siege of the town of Leith (which they had been forced to abandon) in order to expel the French, who were in possession of the town, and defending it against our ancient enemies aforesaid.

The most Christian king had, a short time before, married the young Queen of Scotland; in consequence of which event the nobility and others of the subjects of the kingdom made him certain promises, and even sent letters by special messengers to his Majesty in France, tendering him their allegiance, as became good subjects: but I am ignorant of the cause that induced them to do so.

In the mean time, in consequence of reinforcements from England, the said town had surrendered, agreeably to a treaty between her said Majesty and the Queen of England, and negotiated by their ambassadors: in which treaty it was stipulated that all former hatred and animosity, as well on the one side as on the other, should be at an end. Nevertheless, in the malevolence of their hearts they carefully sought out those who had previously offended them, or impeded their proceedings during the said siege; especially myself, who (although unworthy of such a distinction) had been appointed lieutenant-general of the Queen my mistress, to provide for the exigencies of the war; in the course of which I had, according to the laws of arms, taken several prisoners, both Scotch and English, and in all respects had done my best to acquit myself of my duty. Moreover I had captured upon the frontiers a certain sum in money, which had been sent from England for the pay and maintenance of their troops.

Origin of their hatred and envy of me.

Shortly after the surrender of the town of Leith and the return of the French to their own country, his most Christian Majesty died. Upon which the Queen, by the advice of her friends and at the solicitation of her faithful subjects, thought of returning to her own kingdom. Which design she put in execution, the better to confirm the alliance and treaty above-mentioned, and to reward her faithful subjects for the services they had performed during her absence. Among others she rewarded me much more liberally and graciously than I had deserved, a circumstance which incensed my enemies to the greatest degree, and induced them to exert themselves so successfully to my detriment as to deprive me of the favour and good-will of her said Majesty. Also they caused the dismissal of the Earls of Arran and Huntly; the said Earl Arran as being a near relation of her Majesty, and therefore eligible to succeed to the crown; and Earl Huntly and myself as being capable of frustrating their designs.

The Queen returns from France to Scotland.

Manœuvres and intrigues resorted to in order to secure the succession to the crown.

The principal agent in this seditious proceeding was Earl Murray, an illegitimate brother of her said Majesty, and formerly cannon and prior of St. Andrews, who considered that our ruin would be very advantageous to him; that when we should be disposed of, he should easily accomplish the object he had in view, namely, that of becoming second person in the kingdom; and that afterwards he should contrive that the Queen, the nobility, and in short all ranks of Scotchmen, would unanimously consent to his being heir to the crown, as well as his issue or next of kin, in the event of the Queen dying without an heir.

And to give a colouring to his presumption, he falsely gave out that Earl Arran and myself (who had recently adjusted a little difference that had formerly existed between us) entertained designs against his life, as well as against that of certain other members of the council; also that I had it in contemplation to take the Queen by surprise, and convey her away to some one of my residences in which I should deem her person most secure.

Our imprisonment.

In consequence of these false accusations we were ordered into close confinement in the Castle of Edinburgh, notwithstanding we had demanded that judicial proceeding should be instituted, and that we should be legally heard in our defence, as such an affair required; which demand was not however acceded to.

Earl Huntly taken and murdered.

Earl Huntly, who had been charged with the same offence, and was not on his guard against his enemies, was surprised while on a journey, and secretly put to death by the said Earl Murray. The son of Earl Huntly was also taken, tried, and condemned; and the whole of their property forfeited to the crown.

On being informed of this scandalous murder and most unjust persecution, I began to consider within myself by what means I might ascertain the real opinion and feelings entertained by the Queen towards me; and succeeded in learning that she was persuaded I had been accused from motives of personal animosity and envy; but that at the present moment she was quite unable to afford me the smallest assistance, being in fact destitute of all authority. She recommended me, however, to do the best I could for myself.

My release, and the cause of it.

In consequence of this favourable reply, I used my utmost exertions to obtain my release from confinement, and having succeeded, determined to proceed to France by sea. A tempest, however, drove me upon the coast of England, where the Queen of that country received me with great demonstrations of friendship, as did also several of her faithful servants, far beyond any thing I could have expected, especially as during the war I had done serious mischief upon the frontiers of her kingdom, as well as to those who inhabited them.

I was appointed captain of the Scotch guard.

I afterwards quitted England and proceeded on my journey to France, having previously received certain letters from the Queen of Scotland addressed to his most Christian Majesty and the members of his council, the object of which was to secure to me the distinctions conferred there upon the nobility of our country, according to the tenor of an ancient treaty passed be-

* At the head of the manuscript, and on the first page, is the following Latin inscription:

Ex donatione Excellentissimi viri DNI. CLAUDII PLUMII. J. V. Doctoris, et in Regia Academia Hafniensi Professoris. Anno Messiæ, Regis æterni, cIↃ IↃ CXLIV. *die* XVIII *Augusti.*

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tween, the two said kingdoms of France and Scotland. Having obtained these, I received letters from the Queen of Scotland, in which she commanded me to return to her dominions for the following reasons.

I was recalled from France to Scotland.

The Queen being aware of the crafty and malicious designs of her enemies, and being desirous of tranquillizing her kingdom, and of establishing good order therein for the benefit and relief of her subjects, resolved to marry a young prince of her own blood, who to that end had come from England to Scotland; trusting, (as reasonably she might,) that none would presume to offer any impediment to such union. Nevertheless, the seditious persons beforementioned did oppose it to the utmost of their power; because they desired before all things that the Queen should have no issue, for the reasons already stated, and because they could not endure that any one should have authority in the kingdom besides themselves; and they could not but foresee that their influence would be diminished by the said marriage.

The Queen of Scotland marries a young prince named Henry Stuart.

For this cause, having consulted with each other, they resolved to murder the said prince; and convoked their friends and accomplices to that end. Also, shortly after the marriage of the said Queen and the said Prince, the said conspirators deliberated with each other about seizing the said Queen, carrying her away and detaining her as a prisoner; the which they afterwards effected, wickedly and in violation of their faith and promises, as well as of the conditions upon which they had agreed among themselves, as will appear by what follows.

Third sedition, and the designs of my enemies.

Being at that time returned from France, her Majesty gave me the command of a certain military force composed of her faithful subjects and my own particular friends, with whom I did my utmost to drive the said Earl Murray out of the kingdom of Scotland into England; the which I accomplished. At the same time the states were assembled to enquire and determine as to the property to be confiscated to the crown.

The conspirators banished.

Among the accomplices of Earl Murray, there were some who followed the court of the Queen, and who, in order to avert the sentence, excited fresh disturbances by means of a murder prepetrated on the person of a Signor David, an Italian; which murder was committed in the drawing-room of the Queen at the Castle of Edinburgh, during her supper, when none of her guards was present, nor even any of those who observed the said Queen. And if (to avoid the danger) several gentlemen and myself had not escaped by a window at the back of the building we should not have been better treated; it having been so agreed between them. The least that could have happened would have been, that we should be compelled to connive at so wicked and detestable an act.

Fourth sedition, by the murder of Signor David.

The said murder having been committed by the advice and at the instigation of the accomplices of Earl Murray, the said Earl returned from England, hoping to seize the reins of government and detain the Queen prisoner; she having been previously very much confined to her own residence, called St. Croix, (Hellirodis.*)

Earl Morton, Messrs. Lindsay. Ruthven, and others

As an excuse for the said murder, they alledged that they had received the positive commands of their King, both by letters and otherwise, to commit it.

Their false pretext to give a colouring to the said Murder.

Having escaped out of the residence of the said Queen, and being in safety, we collected together some of our best friends and of her Majesty's in order to rescue her and the King her husband from the captivity in which they were detained. Which design we accomplished, partly by stratagem and partly by force. The following day their Majesties proceeded together towards Edinburgh with a good escort, and pursued Earl Murray and his accomplices so actively that they were forced to leave the country. Moreover, the queen, being highly indignant at such an assassination, held them in great hatred; as did also the nobility and the rest of her subjects. But the King himself held them in still greater detestation; for, immediately upon his arrival in the said town, he caused to be proclaimed and published, that all that the said murderers (who had killed the said David) had affirmed, touching his Majesty, was by them falsely invented; and expressly commanded all ranks, officers, and subjects of the said kingdom, to make diligent search and arrest those who should have been concerned with the said murderers in the said act, whosoever they might be, and punish them with death; and that if any should be found to lend them secret assistance, they should receive corporal punishment. Further, that those who should faithfully execute his said commands should be liberally rewarded. And, to set an example to others, he in the mean time caused to be arrested four of those who had been present at the said murder; two of whom were executed on the spot.

Four thousand men.

Earl Murray expelled from the country a second time.

Declaration of the King of Scotland touching the instructions which the murderers affirmed they had received from his Majesty.

(To be continued.)

* Holyrood-house.

DOGGREL VERSES TO MY CIGAR.

Thou social leaf, that soul-inspiring
Gives thought and meditation,
That ne'er makes lean by o'er-desiring,
Nor surfeits to repletion:

Thou chosen comforter of those
Who are inclined to thinking;
Thou kind adjunct to taste and nose
And homely generous drinking:

I greet thee, most narcotic leaf,
Where'er thy birth has been,
Whether where Caribbs once were chief,
Or England's virgin queen—

In South America, Bengal,
Or eke in lively France,
Where many a village Vestris tall
Exhales thee in the dance—

In Spain, where king now stands for brute,
And common sense is treason;
In Turkey where a bearded mute
Puts to the bowstring reason---

In Egypt, Afric, or Nepaul,
It is all one to me,
Where thou wert citizen---thy call
Enchants me equally.

Thou art a reconciling thing,
Promoting sober talk,
Soothing complaint and murmuring---
Companion in a walk:

The testy bachelor's noiseless wife,
The solace of old age,
The student's friend in letter'd strife—
Companion of the sage.

Thou art a courage-yielding plant,
The soldier's steady friend,
The sailor's joy when prog is scant,
Or calms his bark attend.

Thou also hast a wondrous skill
In silent medicining,
Canst lull ('tis more than reason will)
The toothache's torturing.

Thy grateful leaf, like Aaron's beard,
(I wonder if he smoked)
Gives pleasant odour, more endear'd
The more it is provoked.

All fashions hail thee, happy flower!
The very dandies try
To catch thy aromatic power,
And of its essence die.

Thou never art a churl—like air,
Thy good is free to all;
O leaf, thy perfume do not spare,
When thou attend'st my call.

I love thee in Havannah dried,
Not pigtail, rag, or shag,
But roll'd like this I have untied
From out my dogskin bag.

I keep thee there with flint and steel.
Pack'd in, and amadou *,
As one who lauds thee and can feel
The debt I to thee owe.

I love thee seated in my chair—
I love thee in my garden—
I love thee in a misty air,
My lungs 'gainst damps to harden.

I love thee, as long years I have
Raleigh, who brought thee in,
Ere the excise began to crave,
Or smuggling grew a sin:

Adieu! thou comfort of my mind—
'Twas odd enough decreed,
That man's unhappy race should find
Such virtues in a weed!

* A species of tinder.

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